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ABSTRACT

As one of a series of ten bibliographies on Asian countries, this work covers the multi-disciplinary field of mass communication in the country of Nepal. For the bibliography, areas such as agriculture, anthropology, community development, economics, education, law, political science, population, public administration, sociology, social psychology, and urban studies were searched for materials on relevant aspects of communication. The contents are organized according to the following topics: bibliography and reference material, communication (general), media development and characteristics, newspapers, print media, broadcast media, film, audiovisual media, traditional media, news agencies, law of mass communication, communication in development, communication teaching and training, mass media in formal education, government communication, social contexts of the media, and mass communication periodicals. A short descriptive annotation accompanies most titles, except where the titles are adequately descriptive of the content. An author index is included. (MAI)

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MASS COMMUNICATION IN

NEPAL

an annotated bibliography

Compiled by

Narendra R. Panday

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

AMIC

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

Editors

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography series is unique in that it was compiled as a cooperative project involving partners from ten different countries in Asia. The countries are: Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan, with Amic undertaking the compilation for Singapore.

This is the first time that a comprehensive bibliography of this kind has been attempted to cover the multi-disciplinary fields of mass communication in so vast a region as Asia. While Amic is aware that there are many strong collections of Asian materials in the West, it is convinced that a work of this kind derives added strength because it is compiled in the country of origin and by persons familiar with the work done by their colleagues.

Purpose

This series was initiated and funded by AMIC to meet the need expressed at many seminars that there is little or no information about materials on mass communication in Asia. It is hoped that this series will help to map out the existing literature so that future research can be programmed to areas of greatest need. When completed, this series should reinforce the documentation work of AMIC as well as provide the jumping-off board from which trend studies can be made.

Development of project

This two-year project started in January 1973 when cooperating partners, both subject specialists and experienced librarians were contacted to undertake the compilation of materials from their respective countries. Individual agreements were reached with cooperating partners in their individual capacities or through their institutions. A detailed draft outline of the project was circulated for comment.

A small group of nine met in Bangkok on March 31, 1973, to discuss the draft outline. Suggestions, amendments, refinements were made which were incorporated into the revised outline. This not only described the project but also provided adequate details to serve as a kind of compiler's manual so that a certain degree of uniformity could be maintained.

In November 1973, a two-day workshop was called, to which those whose projects had already started, were invited. Progress reports, problems encountered and further clarifications were brought up at the workshop. The meeting also gave coordinators the opportunity to work through the collection at Amic to supplement their own materials. Crucial and important suggestions were made which the Secretariat was happy to incorporate into the revised outline.

In a bibliography of this nature, which is the work of many hands and minds distributed over a large region, it soon became evident to Amic that while uniformity of standard was important flexibility was equally necessary. Because of the need to meet the special requirements of individual bibliographies, it was decided that the bibliography should be issued in separate country compilations. This therefore gave compilers flexibility in varying the scope and coverage, style of spelling, or transliteration. For instance, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, where mass communication materials are relatively few, decided to include periodical materials, while the Philippines and Taiwan preferred American spelling forms.

Scope and coverage

This series attempts to be comprehensive in covering the multi-disciplinary field of mass communication. Areas such as agriculture, anthropology, community development, economics, education, law, political science, population, public administration, sociology, social psychology, and urban studies were searched for materials on relevant aspects of communication.

All print material whether issued as books, parts of books, pamphlets, conference reports, seminar papers, M.A. or Ph.D. theses, research studies, surveys, government annual reports, commission reports, are included. Published and unpublished materials included, cover the periods: 1945-1973 and 1960-1973 respectively. Materials in all languages are included. Audio-visual materials, newspaper articles and materials written by Asians about mass communication in Western countries are excluded. Periodical materials are included in some compilations.

Method of compilation

Individual bibliographies were compiled by "coordinators" in each country with Amic coordinating the entire project. Compilations were based on the

collections found at key institutions in the metropolitan centres and supplemented by mailed requests or individual visits to selected institutions in other cities. The first drafts of all bibliographies were mailed to Amic for editorial and bibliographic control. Final printing and proof reading were also undertaken at AMIC.

Arrangement

A simple subject arrangement with an author index is adopted. A short descriptive annotation accompanies most titles, except those whose titles are adequately descriptive of their content.

Updating

Depending on the quality of, and response to, this first exercise, it is hoped that this series can be updated periodically. If resources and time permit, this may be undertaken by Amic, or perhaps by the present cooperating partners themselves.

Acknowledgement

AMIC wishes to place on record its appreciation of the full cooperation which the ten partners in this project so unstintingly gave. Often this took the form of releasing manpower, or of extending the use of institutional facilities, and in a few cases, of shouldering part of the financial expenses of the project. Special thanks too are due to the coordinators who often had to work in their own time and under difficult conditions, and to the many institutions and individuals who assisted the coordinators in bibliographic or secretarial work.
Special thanks are also due to Prof. George G. Thomson, former Secretary General of Amic, for his assistance in putting the scripts in order.

Singapore,
December 1977

P.R.R. Sinha
Acting Director

PREFACE

Some three years ago when I was working for Radio Nepal, the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC) entrusted me with the task of compiling this bibliography on Mass Communication in Nepal. The compilation includes materials on Mass Communication in Nepal, published or unpublished, but compiled between 1960 and 1974. Newspaper articles have been excluded. Material both in the English and Nepali languages has been listed. Most of the entries have been provided with annotation. Titles which have been listed without annotation are not readily available. Although every effort has been made to make this compilation as comprehensive as possible, it cannot be claimed to be complete. Apart from the usual limitation of such works, compilation was handicapped by additional factors — the disorganised and widely scattered distribution of material, the location of material in private collections of individuals rather than in libraries and other institutions; and the destruction of material in the fire that gutted the Government Secretariat Building in 1973. In such a situation, without the help and cooperation which I received from friends and well-wishers, the compilation could not have taken its present shape. I am grateful to all of them. Finally, I also wish to thank AMIC and its staff for the understanding they have shown, and for all the other help they have given in connection with this project.

Kathmandu,
December 1977

Narendra R. Panday

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III. **MEDIA DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS**
Growth, administration, organisation, activities, problems and potential of the mass media. 1

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Describes the history behind the Central News Agency. Introduces in detail the establishment and development of a news agency, its purpose, objectives, organisation, personnel, etc. 16

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I. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. **CENTRE for Economic Development and Administration**
Information resources on Nepal. Kathmandu, CEDA Documentation Centre, 1973. 84p.

This informative guide of reference material on Nepal contains lists of bibliographies, reference works, dictionaries, libraries and book stores, museums and journalists. The names of places where the materials are available are also given.

II. COMMUNICATION (GENERAL)

2. **RANA, Pashupati Shumsher J.B.**
Slogans and critics. In **Panchayat oarichaya (Introducing Panchayat), v. 2. Kathmandu, Ministry of Home Panchayat, 2024 (1967-68). p. 37-42.**

The article analyses slogan mongering and its effect in Nepal. In focussing on slogans which make unreasonable claims, it suggests that administrators and those administered must change their attitude. Willingness to accept criticism, courage to admit mistakes as well as to amend them are recommended as correct attitude of the administrator.

3. **TIWARI, Bhim Nidhi**
Sudurka niwasiharu ra sarvajanik saochana (People of remote regions and mass communication). Kathmandu, 1967. 4p. mimeo. Nepali.

This paper presented at a Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu, deals with the problems of reaching the people living in remote regions of Nepal. Because of the inaccessibility of difficult terrain, it recommends broadcasting as the only viable medium. Opportunities of making use of other media such as films, posters should not be missed.

III. MEDIA DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

4. **KHATRI, Tek Bahadur**
Mass communication. In His **The postage stamps of Nepal. Kathmandu, Sharada Kumari K.C., 1973. p. 200.**

The book contains a chapter on Mass Communication which deals with the development of mass media in Nepal.

5. **KHATRI, Tek Bahadur**
Nepalma sanchar sewako vikashkram (Development of communication services in Nepal). In **Nepal, 3(2), 2029 (1972-73), 11-13. Nepali.**

The article deals in brief with the history of the development of communication media like press and radio as well as of postal and telecommunication services. In its treatment, the history of which goes back some seventy years, the press occupies a prominent place. The author maintains that an integrated approach towards the development of Mass Communication started in Nepal only with the introduction of the National Communication Services Plan in 1971.

6. **KHATRI, Tek Bahadur**
Vikasko lagi sanchar (Communications for development). In **Nepal, 3(1), 2029 (1972-73), 41-43. Nepali.**

"Communications for Development" is the motto of the National Communications Services Plan, introduced in Nepal in 1971. Dealing briefly with the relation between communication and development, the author explains how the Plan seeks to gear mass communications institutions towards the objectives of the Plan. The author welcomes the integrated approach of the Plan in the use and development of media, which he describes as a long-felt need in Nepal.

7. **NEPAL-American Corporation**
Transportation and communication. In **A summary of American aid to Nepal, 1951-72. Kathmandu, 1972. p. 37-42.**

This summary describes American aid to Nepal with a sectoral breakdown. The assistance of the United States and the communication sector includes training, expert service and equipment in the field of radio and information.

8. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
Mass Communication. In **UNESCO activities in Nepal, 1964-66. Kathmandu, 1966. p. 14-15.**

A brief outline of important activities carried out in Nepal in cooperation with UNESCO. Activities in the sphere of Mass Communication, provision of reading material, participation in UNESCO-sponsored meetings, and the award of fellowships are discussed.

9. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
Report of the Committee on Mass Communication of the Sixth General Assembly of the Nepal National Commission for UNESCO. In **UNESCO bulletin, 7(1), 2031(1974-75), 14. Nepali.**

The report recommends that the assistance of UNESCO should be sought in training personnel, and making available consultancy services in the field of press, radio, films and news agency and in supplying hardware facilities as well as in providing newsprint in Nepalese currency.

10. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
Third General Conference, Nepal National Commission for UNESCO. In **UNESCO bulletin, 2(1), 2026 (1969-70), 32-35. English and Nepali.**

The report contains a section which deals with recommendations on Mass Communication made by the General Conference. The recommendations include extension of radio services, training facilities in journalism, and concessional postal and air freight rates for the transportation of reading materials.

11. **NEPAL.** National Development Service
Rastriya sanchar yojana (National communications services plan). Kathmandu, n.p., 2028 (1971-72), 83p. Nepali.

The book is the basic document of a Two-Year Plan which envisages a coordinated development of communication media — radio, press, films, news agencies as well as post and telegraph. The Plan whose theme is "Communication for Development" represents Nepal's first attempt in this direction. The plan recommends the creation of a separate Ministry of Communications which will coordinate the functions of four departments (Information, Broadcasting, Printing and Postal Services), and six autonomous corporation (films, news agency, disc records, cultural activities, telecommunications, and newspapers publication).

12. **PANDAY, Narendra Raj**
Professional institutions engaged in mass communication in Nepal. 5p. mimeo.

This paper presented at the second AMIC Correspondent's Meeting held in Singapore in August 1972, gives a brief survey of Nepal's Mass Communication institutions as envisaged in the National Communications Services Plan. The surveyed institutions include governmental agencies like radio; information; semi-government corporations for films; news agencies; publications agencies; the private press; the University, and the King's Press Secretariat.

13. **POUDYAL, Ram Raj**
Aamsanchar chhetrama UNESCO ko sahayata (UNESCO assistance in mass communication). In **UNESCO bulletin, 7(1), 2031 (1974-75), 21-23. Nepali.**

A working paper prepared by the convenor of the Committee on Mass Communication at the Sixth General Assembly of the Nepal National Commission for UNESCO held in Kathmandu from 3 to 4 October, 1974. It lists, on a sectoral basis, the ways in which UNESCO may assist in the development of media in Nepal. The list is based on the needs as seen by the Chief Executive of agencies looking after press, films and radio.

14. **POUDYAL, Ram Raj**
Mass communication during King Mahendra's reign. In **UNESCO bulletin, 5(1), June 1972, 40-41.**

Written by a person actively involved in Mass Communication during the 16 years of King Mahendra's reign, the article describes the main events and activities in this field over that period. These include the establishment of the King's Press Attache Office, the production of first Nepali language film, exhibition of documentary film in remote areas of the country, the formation of the Press Commission, and the introduction of the National Communication Services Plan in 1971.

15. **RAI, L. Deosa**
Mass Communication: its progress and plan in Nepal. In **UNESCO bulletin, 6(3), 1974, 19-29.**

A paper distributed to the participants of the Workshop-seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu in 1974 as background material. It deals with the objectives of the National Communications Services Plan 1971-73, its policies and programmes. Mass Communication agencies which the Plan provides for (radio, information, films, news agencies, press and the Communication Ministry) are also explained in brief.

16. **SARGENT, Leslie W.**
Report on the planning of communication for development in the Kingdom of Nepal. Kathmandu, 1974. 27 +8p mimeo.

The report consists of two parts: Report on the Seminar on Communication and Development held in Kathmandu in April 1974; and Media Strategy for Nepal; an appraisal and recommendations. The first deals with the proceedings and the recommendations of the Seminar, which include 1. reduction of import duties on radio; 2. government subsidy for the production of films relating to the development process; 3. training for Mass Communication personnel, and 4. survey methods to provide continuing information about radio listeners and newspaper readers. The second part makes a general survey of the situation of Mass Communication media in the kingdom, identifies problems and suggests solutions. Proposals are also made for international assistance for the development and distribution of rural photo tabloids, for structural simplification of popular Nepali language, for consultancy services on film; and a workshop on field-based radio programming.

IV. NEWSPAPER

17. **B.D.K.**
Concept of development journalism. In **The Nepalese perspective, 8(9), Jun 1972, 25-28.**

The article discusses why development journalism has not made much headway in Asian countries including Nepal. Although there has not been any content analysis of Nepalese

newspapers, news about development must be assumed to be negligible in these papers as in those of other developing countries. The high premium on political news, at least in the case of Nepalese newspapers is considered inexcusable as there is so much that could be reported in the field of development.

18. **DEVKOTA, Grisma Bahadur**
Nepalko chhapakhana ra patrapatrikako itihas (A history of the printing press and newspapers in Nepal). Kathmandu, Keshav Prasad Lamsal, 2024 (1967). 651p. bibl. Nepali.

This is the most comprehensive and thorough reference book on the Nepalese press ever written. It contains chapters which are devoted to the printing press, to newspapers, to news agencies, to the international press, to the Nepal Press Commission, to radio, to laws relating to press and publications and to legal actions against newspapers.

19. **DIXIT, Kamal**
Kalo akshara (Black letters). Lalitpur, Jagadamba Prakashan, 2017 (1960-61). 121p. Nepali.

The first essay (p. 1-10) of this collection traces the career of some women contributors to periodicals as well as of women journalists of Nepal. The second essay (p.11-20) gives a historical review of how newspapers and magazines appeared at different times, but had to close down for lack of subscribers and advertisements. The last essay (p. 111-121) describes the birth of the mouthpiece of the local municipality of Kathmandu, and its subtle role in arousing political consciousness among its readers within a system in which the people were denied all political rights.

20. **DIXIT, Kamal**
Yasto pani (Even this had happened). Kathmandu, Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya, 2014 (1957-58). 118p. Nepali.

This is a collection of essays on historical events in the sphere of the press and literature. The third essay (p. 21-28) traces the history of the first printing press. It was imported into the country from the United Kingdom in mid-nineteenth century. The sixth essay (p. 45-50) written to mark the 56th anniversary of The Gorkhapatra, a vernacular daily, traces the history of the Gorkhapatra from its publication date, its financial status and political affiliation.

21. **FOURTH Estates.** In **Leader, Vasudha, 13(12), 1971, 8.**

This paper discusses the relationship between the government and the press in Nepal and comments that the government has taken a defiant policy towards the press, in spite of the most conciliatory policy of the press towards the government. It concludes that such a policy of the government can only hamper the normal growth of the press.

22. JOSSE, Mana Ranjan
The role of journalism in the development of Nepal. In Ramjham, 8(2), Oct 1972, 5-10.

This article reviews the role of journalism in past and present Nepal. It suggests that Nepalese journalism should be directed to arouse development consciousness in the masses, so that the people can participate in the development process in a meaningful way and thereby help to speed up the development of their villages and districts.

23. KHANAL, Yadunath
The Press in India and Nepal. In His Stray thoughts. Kathmandu, 1966, 34-42.

A chapter of the book discusses the role of the press in the promotion and strengthening of friendship between Nepal and India. It deals briefly with the growth of the press in Nepal and compares it with that of India. The author suggests that until Nepal has developed an effective press, the Nepalese press as it exists and the Indian Press as it caters to the Nepalese readers must in unity and in combination, satisfy the expectations of their readers.

24. KHATRI, Tek Bahadur
Nepalma patrakaritako vikas (Development of journalism in Nepal). Kathmandu, 1967. 5p. mimeo. Nepali.

This paper presented at a Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu, traces the history of the Nepalese press since its beginning in 1886. The early years of Nepalese journalism, because of the political system then prevailing in Nepal, had to be sought in India.

25. LAMSAL, Hari Prasad
Bartaman Nepali patrapatrika: kehi vivechana (Nepalese journalism today: some observations). Syangja, Hari Prasad Lamsal, 2030 (1973-74). 44p. Nepali.

The author in a series of articles throws light on the state of Nepalese journalism, its problems and prospects, its impact on the public and the relationship between the government and the press. Although the articles are published in different periodicals at different times they relate to contemporary developments in Nepalese journalism.

26. NEPAL. Dept. of Information
Shree Panch Maharajdhirajko Kshetriya Vikas Kendra Surkhetko Vraman: Akhabarharule ke ke Bhane (His Majesty the King's tour of the Surknet Development Centre; press comments). Kathmandu, 2030 (1973-74). 205p. Nepali.

A compilation of the editorials and commentaries of the press on the King's tour of the Far Western region of Nepal. One common theme of the comments is that such visits gave the King an opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of the problems, as well as the aspirations, of his people.

27. **NEPAL.** Dept. of Publicity and Broadcasting
Janatako ankhama Janakpur kanda (The Janakpur incident, as the people see it). Kathmandu, 2018 (1961-62). 50p. Nepali.

This is a compilation of editorials of Nepalese and Indian newspapers on the Janakpur incident — an abortive attempt on the life of the late King Mahendra, while on a tour of Eastern Nepal.

28. **NEUPANE, Ram C.**
Nepali patrakarita ra rastriya sanchar yojana (Nepalese journalism and the National Communications Plan). In **Nepal, 1(2), 2029 (1972-73), 38-40. Nepali.**

This article deals with the role that Nepalese journalism is called upon to play in realising the goals of the National Communications Plan introduced in Nepal in 1971. It suggests that the Plan provides ample opportunity for the growth of healthy journalism in Nepal.

29. **NJA and tasks ahead.** In **Leader, Vasudha, 11(6), 2025 (1968-69), 5-6.**

The Leader urges the newly-elected president of the Nepal Journalists' Association (NJA) to make every effort to implement the resolutions adopted by the NJA conference. The resolutions, among others, call for the setting up of a 'development fund' to provide financial assistance to journalists, making available government advertisement to all journals on an equal footing, and meting out equal treatment to government and private newspapers.

30. **POUDYAL, Pra[illegible] Raj Sharma**
Nepalma patrakarita (Journalism in Nepal). Kathmandu, 1967. 5p. mimeo. Nepali.

A talk at a Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu. The speaker presents an interesting account of his long experience in Nepal's premier daily **The Gorkhapatra.**

31. **POUDYAL, Ram Raj Sharma**
Patrakarita (Journalism). Kathmandu, Luna Karan Das Chowdhary and Vinaya Kumar Agrawal. 2027 (1970-71). 354p. bibl. Nepali.

The book contains a detailed account of the growth of journalism in Nepal. It also deals briefly with journalism in a number of other countries. Some practical tips useful to persons interested in taking up journalism as a profession are also given.

32. **PRASAD, Shyam**
A report on journalism and the journalists of Nepal. Kathmandu, Himalayan Pioneer Publications, 1962. 18p.

33. **RANA, Barun Shamsher**
The ethics of journalism. In **Ramjham, 8(3), Dec 1972, 3-5.**

The author defines the ethics of journalism in a liberal political system and compares these standards with those that are practised in the Nepalese press in one year. As the findings are not very encouraging, the author identifies factors which are responsible for it.

34. **RANA, Barun Shamsher**
The role of the press in Panchayat democracy. In **Panchayat parichaya, v. 2. Kathmandu, Ministry of Home Panchayat, 1967. p. 11-15.**

The article discusses how the growth of the press in Nepal was hindered by party politics until 1960. With the introduction of the partyless Panchayat System, however, there now exists a harmonious relationship between the press and the government which augurs well for the emergence of a healthy press in the country. It also recommends that a code of conduct be drawn up for the press to keep it from being misused.

35. **SHRESTHA, Bhagavati Prasad**
Patrapatrikako Janma ra Tyasako Gatibidhi (The birth of newspapers and their activities. Kathmandu, Dineshananda Sharma Rimal, 2017 (1960-61). 42p. Nepali.

The book gives an account of the history of Nepalese newspapers which dates back in the beginning of the present century as well as of the periodicals that appeared and vanished up to 1960. Some international facts and figures on journalism up to 1960 are also included.

36. **SHRESTHA, G.D.**
The role of the press in relation to Nepal-India friendship. In **Hamro samskriti, 3(1), 2025 (1968-69), 5-9.**

37. **THAPALIYA, Puspa**
Panchayati prajatantra ra patrakarita (Panchayat democracy and journalism). In **Ramjham, 9(3), 2030 (1973-74), 30-31. Nepali.**

This article briefly discusses the role of the press in the context of the political system as adopted by the country. Suggests that the press should mould itself in accordance with the principles of the system, which is suited to the genius of the Nepalese society.

V. PRINT MEDIA

38. **ADHIKARY, Kshetra P.**
Book production in Nepal: a viewpoint. In **Vasudha, 13(3), 1970, 35-37.**

This article traces the history of the book industry in Nepal. Books and reading materials are produced in Nepal in three sectors — private, public and cooperative. Facts and figures on education and printing presses are also given.

39. **B.D.K.**
Importance of the print medium in a developing society. In **The Nepalese perspective, 8(10), Jul 1972, 3-13.**

This article analyses the handicaps of the print media in developing societies with special reference to the Nepalese situation. It lists a number of measures which need to be taken if the print medium is to be developed to a stage where it can cater to the needs of the rural populace. These include, among others, diversification of the press in rural areas, professionalism in the field, attractive get-up of publications, new printing techniques, and facilities and research.

40. **BHATTARAI, Mohan Dev**
Production and distribution of reading materials in Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal National Commission for UNESCO, 1966. 6p. mimeo.

41. **DE FOLO, Keith**
Nepalka anusandhan kendraharu (Centres for research in Nepal). In **Swatantra viswa, 8(8), 1971, 4-9. Nepali.**

This is basically an article on the archieves and libraries in Nepal, run by both Nepalese and foreign governments' information agencies. It gives the number of volumes and visitors, and other outstanding activities.

42. **DIXIT, Kamal Mani**
Book development progress and plans in Nepal. In **Vasudha, 13(2), 1970, 17-20.**

This paper, prepared at the request of UNESCO, discusses progress in book development in Nepal in the context of the recommendations made by the Tokyo Meeting of Experts in 1966. The author suggests that the efforts of all the three agencies engaged in the publication of reading materials in Nepal, in government, cooperative and private sectors, must be synchronised in any planning in book development. Concludes that Nepal is moving steadily toward the goal set by the Tokyo Meeting.

43. **DIXIT, Kamal Mani**
The IBY and the common reading material project. In **UNESCO bulletin, 4(1), Nov 1971, 36-38.**

The author reviews the meeting of experts on book development planning in Asia organised by UNESCO, in particular, the evolution of the idea of common reading materials in Asia. Nepal's role in the meeting is also brought out.

44. **MISHRA, Shanti**
Libraries must feed the new literates of our villages. In **UNESCO bulletin, 5(2), 1972, 6-8.**

In describing libraries as one of the most important media of Mass Communication and mass education, the article emphasises the need to establish libraries in rural Nepal. The benefits that villagers could derive from such libraries are information about agriculture, health, hygiene, and family planning.

45. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
International Book Year activities in Nepal in progress. In **UNESCO bulletin, 4(3), 1972, 4-5.**

46. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
Report on reading habits survey. In **UNESCO bulletin, 5(2), 1972, 3-5.**

The survey was conducted by the Sigma Mu Society of Nepal for the National Commission for UNESCO in connection with the International Book Year 1972. The objective of the survey was to measure the pattern of reading habits of high school and college level students in Nepal.

47. **UNITED States Information Service,** Kathmandu
Sri panch maharajadhiraj Mahendra dwara Ameriki soochana sewako naya bhawanko udghatan (Inauguration of the USIS new building by His Majesty King Mahendra). In **Swatantra viswa, 5(1), 1969, 14-17. Nepali.**

This news-story of the inauguration of the USIS services in Nepal deals with the aims and objectives of the USIS, its activities in Nepal, the number of volumes in its libraries and the number of visitors to the library in a year.

VI. BROADCAST MEDIA

48. **ASIAN Broadcasting Union**
ABU council meets in Nepal. In **ABU newsletter, (105), Jun 1974, 3-6.**

This news-story on the ABU Administrative Council meeting held in Kathmandu in May 1974 includes the inaugural speeches by a Nepalese Minister and by the ABU Chairman Mr. Duckmanton. Radio Nepal as a member of the Administrative Council of the ABU played host to the meeting.

49. **BHATTRAI, Gopal Prasad**
Janajagaranma Radio Nepalko upayogita (Use of Radio Nepal in awakening the masses). In **Yuga ahwan. Kathmandu, Dept. of Broadcasting, 2024 (1967-68). p. 34-37. Nepali.**

The medium of broadcasting with its capacity to reach different sections of the society through special programmes has an important role to play in arousing development consciousness in the people of a country like Nepal. The article discusses the role that Radio Nepal has played in this way. As specific examples, the author cites the launching of the East-West Highway project, the hostile expeditions of anti-national elements from across the border, and the abortive attempt on the life of the late King.

50. **KANSAI Telecasting Corporation**
Technical proposal for television broadcasting in the Kingdom of Nepal. Osaka, Kansai Telecasting Corporation, 1972. iv. (various pagings).

This proposal to introduce a television broadcasting service in and around Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal suggests the location of a TV transmitting station on the top of a hill near Kathmandu and a studio in the city. The system proposed is a 5KW TV transmitter with sound-multiflex function and operating on 625 lines. The proposal also gives the price schedule, the equipment composition list and functional block diagrams and reference drawings. The construction of transmitting station building and the studios are not included in the proposal.

51. **LOHANI, Govinda P.**
Janajiwanma Radioko mahatwa (Importance of radio in the life of the people). In Yuga chetana. Kathmandu. Dept. of Broadcasting, 2021 (1964-65). p. 177-185. Nepali.

The article discusses the impact of broadcasting on the way of life of the people. It deals with the changes that the introduction of radio has brought about in Nepal. Identifies shortages of radio sets as the main constraint in making maximum use of broadcasting and recommends the setting up of community listening centres and the production of fixed frequency (Radio Nepal) inexpensive and transistorised radio sets.

52. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
Radio prasaranle ganuko vikas lai maddat puryaunchha (Radio broadcasting serves rural development). Kathmandu, 2026 (1969-70). 68p. Nepali.

This book is a Nepali translation of the English version of Report number 48 in the series Reports and Papers on Mass Communication published by UNESCO. The report which deals with rural broadcasts in India and some parts of Africa has been published in Nepali, so that all those concerned with similar work in Nepal may derive advantage from the experience gained in other countries with more or less similar problems.

53. **PINDALI, Puspa**
Prasaran sewa ra vikas (Broadcasting and development). In Yuga shetana. Kathmandu, Dept. of Broadcasting. 2021 (1964-65). p. 204-211. Nepali.

The article discusses the various aspects and techniques of broadcasting — script writing, production, delivery. It maintains that in a country like Nepal where radio is the only medium of reaching the masses with messages of development activities, special care should be taken to make broadcasting simple and effective.

54. **POUDYAL, Ram Raj**
Radio Nepal ra tyasako sewa chhetra (Radio Nepal and its field of operation). In Swatantra viswa, 10(12), 1973, 14-17. Nepali.

The article written by the Director-General of Radio Nepal deals with the birth, present physical facilities, programme schedules and contents of Radio Nepal. The 50% increase in the hours of broadcasting hours after the introduction of the National Communications Plan posed initially the problem of lack of suitable materials. With the help of songs and music, however, programmes were built up.

55. **TAYLOR, Dan**
Report on the Radio Listener Analysis by Dan Taylor and Hem Hamal. Kathmandu, Nepal Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project, 1969. 8p. mimeo.

This sample survey in some selected areas of Nepal aims to acquire information on the listening habits of the people which is so essential for effective programme planning. One of the findings of the survey is that while in Eastern Nepal radio is more an entertainment than an education, in Western Nepal the reverse is the case. The report gives comparative data on the preferences of listeners between programmes broadcast from Radio Nepal and those from other foreign broadcasts.

56. **UNESCO**
World communications; press, radio, television, film. Paris, 1964, 380p.

Page 242 of this handbook contains a description of radio and newspapers in Nepal.

VII. FILM

57. **BASNYAT, Prem Bahadur**
Film production and distribution. Kathmandu, 1967, 6p. mimeo.

A paper presented at the Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu.

58. **BASNYAT, Prem Bahadur**
Naya sanchar sewa antargat shani Nepal chalchitra sansthanko janma (Birth of Royal Nepal Films Corporation under the National Communications Services Plan). In **Nepal, 2(2), 2029 (1972-73), 34-37. Nepali.**

The article deals with the aims and objectives, budget and organisation, and future plans of the Royal Nepal Films Corporation. The Corporation was created under the National Communications Services Plan of Nepal, introduced in 1971.

59. **B.K.**
The cinema in Nepal. In **The Nepalese perspective, 3(2), 1972, 62-67.**

This article gives a brief history of the cinema in Nepal, and a critical appraisal of the Nepalese films made so far. With the establishment of the Royal Nepal Films Corpora-

tion, the author feels that the responsibility for producing mass-oriented documentaries aimed at educating and motivating the masses lies with the Corporation.

60. **FILM industry.** In **Leader, Vasudha, 13(11), 1971, 8.**

Citing examples of the growing number of Indian film-makers coming to Nepal to shoot films, the Leader advises the government to set up a full-fledged film industry of its own. It also suggests the setting up of a studio and laboratory which will also benefit the foreign film-makers coming to Nepal.

61. **KHAREL, Yadav**
Nepali chalchitra: antarvarta (Nepalese films: an interview). In **Sanchaya, 4(2), 2030 (1973), 27-35. Nepali.**

In this interview the Chairman and General Manager of the Royal Nepal Films Corporation outlines the aims and objectives of the Corporation, its achievements and the problems it faces.

62. **LAMICHHANE, Keshav**
Nepalma film udyogko vikas (Development of film industry in Nepal). In **Swatantra viswa, 10(12), 1973, 22-25. Nepali.**

This brief history of the film industry in Nepal concludes that the film industry in the real sense started with the establishment of the Royal Nepal Films Corporation in 1971. The article also deals in brief with the plans and programmes of Royal Nepal Films Corporation.

63. **PANCHAYAT Coaching Institute,** Kathmandu
Nepalma chalchitra udyog: mahatwapurna prasnaharu mathi vichar (Film industry in Nepal: some important questions). Kathmandu, Panchayat Coaching Institute, 2027 (1970-71). 28p. Nepali.

This collection of papers presented at a Seminar on the Film Industry in Nepal, organised by the Panchayat Coaching Institute, deals with the problems and prospects for the growth of films as a viable industry. Recommendations made include government financial assistance, and customs and other facilities.

64. **RIMAL, Pradip**
Aajako yugama chalchitra (Films in the present age). In **Ramjham, 8(2), 2029 (Oct 1972), 12-15. Nepali.**

This article describes the strides that have been taken in the technique of film-making, and contrasts them with the infant state of film production in Nepal. The author concludes with a note of satisfaction with the establishment of the Royal Nepal Films Corporation by the Government.

65. **ROYAL Nepal Films Corporation**
Nepal adhirajyaka chalchitra bhawanharuka tathyanka tatha bibaran (Facts and figures of cinema houses in the Kingdom of Nepal). Kathmandu, Royal Nepal Films Corporation, n.d. 15p. Nepali.

66. **ROYAL Nepal Films Corporation**
Nepal adhirajyaka chalchitra bhawanharuko tathyanka tatha bibaran, bhag ekko samshodhan (Amendments to facts and figures of cinema houses in the Kingdom of Nepal, v.1). Kathmandu, n.d. 16p. mimeo. Nepali.

67. **SEMINAR on Film Production and Distribution**
Karyapatra ra pratibedan (Working papers and report). Kathmandu, Royal Nepal Films Corporation, 2030 (1973-74). 70p. Nepali.

This is a collection of the working papers and the report of the seminar sponsored by the Royal Nepal Films Corporation. After discussing the problems and prospects of the film industry in Nepal, the seminar in its report recommends that production of films in Nepal should be encouraged particularly in view of the fact that practically all the films shown in Nepal are Indian films. There is need to provide funds and other facilities to encourage the production of films in Nepal.

68. **SYMPOSIUM Nepali Chalchitra Nirmana Gosthi**
(Symposium on Nepalese Films Production). Kathmandu, Royal Nepal Films Corporation, 2030 (1973-74). 90p. illus. Nepali.

A collection of the speeches, working papers and recommendations made at the symposium organised by the Royal Nepal Films Corporation. The recommendations of the symposium include the role that the Royal Nepal Films Corporation should play in promoting the film industry in the country.

69. **SYMPOSIUM Nepalma Chalchitra Pradarshak ra Bitarakharuka Samasya tatha Sambhabit Samshodhan Gosthi (Symposium on Problems and Possible Solutions of Film Exhibitors and Distributors in Nepal). Kathmandu, Royal Nepal Films Corporation, 2029 (1972-73). 127p. illus. Nepali.**

This is a compilation of the proceedings of the Symposium organised by the Royal Nepal Films Corporation. The recommendations made by the Symposium, range from exhibitor's licences to film censors and the price of the tickets.

VIII. AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA

70. **BASNYAT, Prem Bahadur**
Audio-visual aids and their utilisation. Kathmandu, n.p. 1967. 8p. mimeo.

This is a working paper presented at the Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu.

71. **NEPAL.** National Development Service
Chitraharubata sanchar (Communication through pictures). Kathmandu, National Development Service Directorate, Tribhuvan University, n.d. 25p. illus.

This book is intended for those students who have to work under the National Development Service in a village for one year as a prerequisite for a post-graduate degree. The book provides practical tips on how to communicate with the rural populace through pictures, as well as how to draw different kinds of sketches.

72. **RATNA Records**
New Nepali records. Kathmandu, Shree Ratna Recording Corporation, 1972. 13p. Nepali and English.

This is a collection of the titles of the disc records of Nepali songs and melodies produced by the Ratna Recording Corporation. The English version of the lyric, name of the singer and composer are given. The titles listed are from S.R. 1001 to S.R. 1013.

IX. TRADITIONAL MEDIA

73. **CAMPBELL, Lynn Bennett**
Locally produced plays as a medium of communication between village and government in Nepal. Kathmandu, Remote Areas and Local Development Dept./UNICEF, 1974. 15p. mimeo.

On the basis of findings of the impact on the audience after the staging of village plays, the author argues that a village play is an extremely powerful medium of communication in rural Nepal. He feels that if information on drinking water schemes or public health could be translated into dramatic — or better still, comic form — the information would not only be conveyed but might even be remembered and absorbed. He also suggests ways of organising village plays. Also contained in the report are comments by UNICEF Country Programme Consultant Ferdinand E. Okada in which he lists various channels of communication now in use, or used in the past, between government and village people in Nepal.

74. **LALL, Keshar**
Folk songs of the Tamangs. In Vasudha, 14(5), 1972, 38-40.

This article deals with the folk songs of the Tamangs, sung on different occasions. The Tamangs are Tibeto-Burman-speaking people of the Nepalese hills.

75. **LOHANI, Laxman**
Spotlight on folk songs. In Nepal: monograph on Nepalese culture. Kathmandu, Ministry of Education, 1962. p. 62-70. (Translated by Tirtha R. Tuladhar).

The article describes Nepalese folk songs as an effective medium to express the soul of Nepal in a form commanding immediate comprehension. It categorises Nepalese folk songs under four heads: nature songs; songs of love and

separation; songs of heroic exploits; and seasonal songs. The **Juhari** folk song which may be called, a dialogue in songs and **Gaine**, the minstrel with **Sarangi** (string instrument) who roam from place to place singing of the heroic exploits of the Nepalese soldiers in the battlefield have been an important medium of communication in rural Nepal.

76. **THAPA, Bhairab Bahadur**
Leading features of folk dances. In **Nepal: monograph on Nepalese culture. Kathmandu, Ministry of Education, 1962. p. 71-76. (Translated by Tirtha R. Tuladhar).**

This article describes the origin, growth and development of Nepalese folk dances. They have been influenced by religion, occupation and nature. It notes the differences between the folk dances of the hills and the plains and explains the form and significance of the more popular dances.

X. NEWS AGENCIES

77. **AGREEMENT between Agence France Presse and Rastriya Samachar Samiti. Kathmandu, 1974. 3p. mimeo.**

The agreement is a renewal of the 1962 agreement with AFP. The signatory on behalf of Nepal was Rastriya Samachar Samiti and not His Majesty's Government of Nepal as in the 1962 agreement. The change was necessitated by the creation of the RSS as an autonomous corporation.

78. **AGREEMENT between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Agence France-Presse. Kathmandu, 1962. 3p. mimeo.**

The agreement providing for the supply of AFP news to Nepal and the dissemination by AFP of news of Nepalese origin, is the first agreement entered into by Nepal with a Western international news agency. The agreement is of three years duration.

79. **AGREEMENT between Rastriya Samachar Samiti of Nepal and the Associated Press of America. Kathmandu, 1972. 3p. mimeo. Nepali and English.**

The agreement provides for the supply of the Associated Press (AP) wire service for the use of Rastriya Samachar Samiti (RSS). News of Nepalese origin put out by RSS may also be used by AP.

80. **AGREEMENT between the News Agency of the Soviet Union and the Rastriya Sambad Samiti of Nepal for the mutual exchange and dissemination of news. Kathmandu, 1966. 2p. mimeo. Nepali, English and Russian.**

81. **NAESSELUND, Gunnar**
Report of the national news agency of Nepal. Kathmandu, 1963(?). 11p. mimeo.

This report by an expert from UNESCO examines the problems of the new-born national news agency of Nepal and suggests measures for making the agency an effective distributor of foreign and home news at the lowest possible cost. The suggestions cover the organisation, finance, services, training, etc.

82. **PRADAHAN, Govinda P**
Nepalma sambad samitiko vikas (Development of news agencies in Nepal. 1967. 6p. mimeo.

A working paper presented at the Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu, it discusses how news agencies functioned in Nepal before 1962 when the government decided to have only one national news agency in the country. Objectives, functions and organisation of the national news agency called Rastriya Sambad Samiti has also been dealt with.

XI. LAW OF MASS COMMUNICATION

83. **NEPAL.** Dept. of Publicity
Press Commission ko report (Report of the Press Commission). Kathmandu, 2015 (1958-59). 148p. Nepali.

This detailed record of the working of the Press Commission contains the recommendations of the Commission including facilities of the press, suitable legal provisions, a code of conduct for journalists, journalists' association, and press advisory committee.

84. **HAZARDS of journalism.** In **Leader, Vasudha, 13(11), 1971, 7.**

The article contains the criticism on the government's move to amend Article 30 (dealing with closure of newspapers) of the Press and Publication Act by bringing in a stiffer form.

85. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Registration Niyamayali. 2020 (Press and Publication Registration Rules, 1963-64). In **Nepal Niyam Sangraha, v. 3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2025 (1968-69). p. 104-114. Nepali.**

Updated with all the four amendments made since enactment, these rules prescribe the format of applications to register press and publications, fix the minimum size and number of copies to be printed for dailies and weeklies.

86. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Sambandhi, Samsodhan, Ain, 2027 (Press and Publication Amendment Act, 1970-71). In **Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2027 (1970-71). p. 85-87. Nepali.**

The amendment is mainly concerned with the conditions under which a publication may be suspended. A right of appeal of the affected party to the Supreme Court has been added. The amendment also creates a Press Council and defines its role.

87. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chalchitra, Nirmana, Pradarshan tatha Bitaran, Ain, 2026 (Films Production, Exhibition and Distribution Act, 1969-70). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2026 (1969-70). p. 59-63. Nepali.

The Act regulates the production, exhibition and distribution of motion pictures in Nepal. It prescribes the standards of cinema houses and also provides for a Board of Censors.

88. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chalchitra, Nirmana, Pradarshan tatha Bitaran, Niyamharu, 2027 (Film Production, Exhibition and Distribution Rules, 1970-71). In Nepal gazette, v. 3, 2027 (1970-71). p. 47-56. Nepali.

The rules appoint the licencing authority: provide for the procedure for obtaining licences and their renewals; fix the licence fees as regards the production, exhibition and distribution of films, as well as the prices of tickets in cinema halls.

89. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Sambandhi Ain, 2019 (Press and Publication Act, 1962-63). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, v. 3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2021 (1964-65). p.1069-1079. Nepali.

The Act which amends and consolidates the laws relating to press and publication, provides, among other things, for deposits to be made by printers and publishers of periodicals; imposes restriction on publication of material considered objectionable and provides for punishment and the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.

90. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Registration Ain, 2019 (Press and Publication Registration Act, 1962-63). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, v. 3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2021 (1964-65). p. 1062-1068. Nepali.

The Act which amends and consolidates the laws relating to the registration of press and publication requires that printing press and all publications, including books and magazines, be registered with the appointed authority. Also included are the provisions of punishment and appeal to the Supreme Court.

91. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Sambandhi-Dosro Samsodhan-Ain, 2028 (Press and Publication, Second Amendment, Act, 1971-72). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2028 (1971-72). p. 76-78. Nepali.

The amendment gives in more specific terms the nature of the composition and tenure of the members of the Press Council. The amendment also adds an article in the act which provides for facilities to the Press on the recommendation of the Press Council.

92. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Sambandhi, Tesro Samshodhan, Ain, 2029 (Press and Publication, Third Amendment, Act, 1972-73). In **Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2029 (1972-73). p. 93-96. Nepali.**

The amendments provide for unauthorised publications; constitution of the Press Council; evaluation of newspapers; and banning of publication.

93. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 1959. 67p.

Article 7a, of the Nepal Constitution which was promulgated in February 1959 defines the existing freedoms, including the freedom of speech and expression.

94. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Gali ra Beijjati Ain, 2016 (Defamation Act, 1959-60). In **Nepal Ain Sangraha, v. 9. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2032 (1975-76). p. 11-15. Nepali.**

The Act defines what constitutes defamation, and provides punishments for offences of defamation.

95. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Gorkhapatra Corporation Ain, 2019 (Gorkhapatra Corporation Act, 1962-63). In **Nepal Ain Sangraha, v. 3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2021 (1964-65). p. 1080-1093. Nepali.**

The Act creates a Corporation and also provides for its finance, organisation, functions and powers. The main function of the Corporation is to manage and publish the vernacular daily Gorkhapatra, as a standard newspaper which is free and not influenced by any group or ideology.

96. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Gorkhapatra Corporation, Pahilo Samsodhan, Ain, 2028 (Gorkhapatra Corporation, First Amendment, Act, 1971-72). In **Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2028 (1971-72). p. 79-85. Nepali.**

The amendments provide for the authorised capital of Corporation, government's share in it, the size of the Managing Board, and the way its head is to be addressed.

97. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Nepali Bhasa Prakashan Samsthan Ain, 2021 (Nepali Vernacular Publications Corporation Act, 1964-65). In **Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement, Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2021 (1964-65). p. 207-220. Nepali.**

The Act creates a semi-government corporation in place of a fully-government agency, and regulates the publication and distribution of text books as well as other literature. Also provided in the act are the finance, organisation, functions and powers of the Corporation.

98. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Nepalko Sambidhan (Constitution of Nepal). Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2019 (1962-63). 62p. Nepali.

Part III of the Constitution provides for fundamental rights which include the right to freedom of speech and expression.

99. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Patra Pratinidhi, Samshodhan, Niyamharu, 2027 (Press Representatives, Amendment, Rules, 1970-71). In Nepal gazette, v. 3, 2027 (1970-71). p. 57-58. Nepali.

The amendments change certain rules promulgated in 1964-65. They pertain to the form of applying for representation; the validity and renewals of press representative's licence; and their jurisdiction.

100. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Pratilipi Adhikar Ain, 2022 (Copyright Act, 1965-66). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2022 (1965-66). p. 95-104. Nepali.

101. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Press and Publication Act, 1962. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 1962. 12p.

This is an official translation into English of the Act which originally is in Nepali.

102. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Radio Ain, 2014 (Radio act, 1957-58). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, v.3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2021 (1964-65). p. 1045-1047. Nepali.

The Act provides for a licence for owning, using and repairing radio receivers and transmitters.

103. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Radio Licence Niyamharu, 2016 (Radio licence rules, 1959-60). In Nepal Niyam Sangraha, v. 3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2025 (1968-69). p. 99-103. Nepali.

The rules provide for licence fees for radio ownership and dealers engaged in repairing radio receivers. They appoint a licensing authority and prescribe the procedure for licence renewals. These rules are updated incorporating earlier amendments.

104. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Rastriya Sambad Samiti Ain, 2019 (National news agency act, 1962-63). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, v. 3. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2021 (1964-65). p. 1048-1061. Nepali.

The Act creates the national news agency, the only one in the country, and defines its legal status, its role, finance, and organisation.

105. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Rastriya Sambad Samiti, Pahilo Samsodhan, Ain, 2028 (National News Agency, First Amendment, Act, 1971-72). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2028 (1971-72). p. 69-75. Nepali.

These amendments define the government's share in the authorised capital of the Agency, the composition and membership of its Board of Directors and the role of the Agency.

106. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Sanchar Sambandhi Kehi Nepal Kanoon Samshodhan Ain, 2029 (Certain Communication Laws Amendment Act, 1972-73). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2029 (1972-73). p. 65-72. Nepali.

These are amendments to four Acts dealing with communication. The acts are — Rastriya Samchar Samiti Ain, Gorkhapatra Samsthan Ain, Sanchar Samsthan Ain and Chhapakhana ra Prakashan Sambandhi Ain.

107. **NEPAL.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Sanchar Sansthan Ain 2028 (Communications Corporation Act, 1971-72). In Nepal Ain Sangraha, Supplement. Kathmandu, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2028 (1971-72). p. 55-66. Nepali.

The Act authorises His Majesty's Government of Nepal to create corporations to run communications services. The National Communications Services Plan which envisages a number of corporations has already come into force. The Act also defines the functions and powers, organisation and finance of such bodies.

108. **NEPAL Press Council**
Press councilko pratibedan (Report of the Press Council). Kathmandu, Press Council, 2031-32 (1974-75). 16p. Nepali.

The report gives a general review of the working of the Council and also the developments in the field of journalism in the country in the year, 1974-75.

109. **NEPAL Press Council**
Prakashanko digdarshan (Publication manual). Kathmandu, 2030 (1972-73). 170p. Nepali.

This book is a collection of Nepal laws pertaining to press and publication, freedom of speech and expression and such other subjects as might affect persons engaged in the journalistic profession. Also included are the annual report of the Council during 1972-73 and the Council's method of evaluating the standard of newspapers.

110. **OF press council and NJA.** In **Leader, Vasudha, 13(11), 1971, 7-8.**

The Leader evaluates the works of the Press Council and the Nepal Journalists Association, and criticises the former for displaying a negative attitude towards the Press and the latter for failing to do anything for the working journalists, as well as for taking a partisan view in making available government assistance to newspapers.

111. **RANA, Bhola Bikram**
Press council — its advantages and disadvantages. In **Ramjham, 7(1), 1971, 10-13.**

The article begins with a brief history of Press Councils in Nepal. It then lists the advantages and disadvantages of the Nepal Press Council and recommends that the Press Council should be headed by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court.

112. **UPADHYA, Biswa Nath**
Nepal's press acts and regulations. Kathmandu, 1967. 6p. mimeo.

A working paper presented at the Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu.

XII. COMMUNICATION IN DEVELOPMENT

113. **DONNER, Wolf**
Chances of farm broadcasting in Nepal. Kathmandu, n.p., 1968. 5p. mimeo.

This paper by an FAO Agricultural Planning Advisor suggests that because of the high rate of illiteracy, leaflets and booklets have only limited use in the dissemination of information. It concludes that farm broadcasting is the better answer and strongly backs Nepal's request for international cooperation in this regard.

114. **HAMAL, Hem**
Education and communication manual for field operation. Kathmandu, FP/MCH Project, 1971. 45p. mimeo.

Designed as a guide for Family Planning for Maternal Child Health district officers, this manual contains five chapters: (a) theoretical background of the communication process; (b) the use of communication media; (c) the process of working with people and establishing rapport in the community; (d) home visits as a tool of inter-personal communication; and (e) the work plan necessary for district education and communication in family planning.

115. **HAMAL, Hem**
Role of agriculture extension workers in communication family planning. Kathmandu, FP/MCH Project, 1974. 11p. mimeo.

The paper describes how agriculture extension workers can effectively communicate family planning information to their audiences. It is critical of the traditional adoption model and recommends the use of a new one with more realistic approach.

116. **HAMAL, Hem**
Strategy for population communication in Nepal. Chicago, University of Chicago, 1973. 91p. thesis (M.A.)

The first part of the work deals with background information, including the present status of communication media in Nepal. The second part proposes an overall communications plan for the Family Planning and Maternal Child Health programme of Nepal. The three areas recommended for maximum communication support are: marketing of contraceptives; continuation of the supply of oral pills and a general family planning campaign to generate an awareness and create a small family norm.

117. **JOSHI, Tek Raj**
Nepalma krishi prasar (Agricultural extension in Nepal). n.p., n.d. 13p.

This booklet briefly deals with the aims and objectives of agricultural extension, its necessity and the techniques involved. It also traces the history of agricultural extension work in Nepal.

118. **JOSSE, Mana Ranjan**
The communications plan: a few general thoughts. In **UNESCO bulletin, 6(3), 1974, 38-40.**

In this working paper presented at the Workshop-Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu in Spring, 1974. the author, a member of the task force which drafted the National Communication Services Plan, describes how the Plan came about. He concludes that while Nepal has been able to implement a communication strategy for development, the implementation of the Plan has been patchy at best. He also recommends the provision of training opportunities to present as well as future communicators.

119. **KHATRI, Tek Bahadur**
Jana sankhya yojanama sarvajanik madhyamko bhoomika (Role of mass media in population planning). Kathmandu, 1974. 5p. mimeo. Nepali.

This paper which was presented at the Press and Population Seminar held in Kathmandu in connection with the International Population Year, 1974, examines the role of mass media in influencing the government, in formulating realistic population policies and in helping in their implementation on the one hand and motivating the people on the other.

120. **KHATRI, Tek Bahadur**
Janasankhya yojanama sarbajanik madhyamko bhumika (Role of mass media in population planning). In UNESCO bulletin, 6(4), 2031 (1974-75), 27-30. Nepali.

In this working paper presented at the Seminar on Press and Population held in Kathmandu in connection with the World Population Year, 1974, the author stresses that, if media can act as an educator to the masses on the population explosion, they can also guide the government in implementing measures to tackle population problem.

121. **KHATRI, Tek Bahadur**
Role of mass communication in a developing society. In **UNESCO bulletin, 6(3), 1974, 14-19.**

This working paper presented at the Workshop-Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu in 1974, discusses the role of mass media in the mobilisation of mass support and mass participation in development in the context of Nepal. The author suggests that the basis of communication strategy should be: the media should reach as great a section of the population as possible; the message of the media should be understood by all sections of society; the messages should have 'cultural compatibility'; coordination between various media and between media and development. It also recommends the setting up of a high-level planning and mass-media coordination committee, comprising planners, priority determiners and communication experts.

122. **NEPAL Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project Mass Communication.** In **Its Annual report 1970-71. Kathmandu, 1971. p. 21-23. mimeo.**

This section of the annual report deals with the activities of the Information and Education Section of the Project during the year 1970-71. The activities mentioned include family planning and the maternal and child health campaign through radio, film, advertisement and posters.

123. **NEPAL Family Planning Association**
Samudaya Neta ra Paribar Niyojan Sanchar (Community leaders and family planning communication). Kathmandu, 2029 (1972-73). 13p. mimeo. Nepali.

This is the final draft of the report of a workshop seminar on Community Leader and Family Planning Communication. The agenda of the seminar included identifying suitable media of communication for disseminating information on family planning in rural Nepal. It was the general consensus that the order of priority of media was: personal contact, radio, cinema and other audio-visual media including slides; newspapers; and magazines. The seminar also discussed the question of mobilising the local people's representatives for establishing contacts between family planning units and the local populace.

124. **NEPAL.** National Commission for UNESCO
Report of sub-committee on mass communication. In **Record of the Second General Assembly. Kathmandu, 1966. p. 48-52.**

This is a compilation of the speeches, working papers and reports of the various sub-committee of the Assembly of the Nepal National Commission. Also included is a working paper on Mass Communication and the report of the Mass Communication Sub-committee. The working paper deals, among other topics, with the contribution of Mass Communication in educational and socio-economic development of Nepal. The report contains two sets of recommendations — to be implemented with and without UNESCO's involvement. The first category pertains to the publication of materials; while the latter seeks assistance from UNESCO in training, expert service as well as in equipment.

125. **PANDEY, B.R.**
Seminar on population education, by B.R. Pandey, Hem Hamal, and others. Kathmandu, FP/MCH Project, 1974. 148p.

This is a report of the Seminar on Population Education held in Kathmandu in 1974. It includes the proceedings of the seminar as well as some of the papers presented at the seminar which included those dealing with formal and non-formal education in Nepal. The papers also assess the existing resources for population education, and suggest ways and means to promote the concept of population education, both in formal and non-formal setting.

126. **PANDEY, J.R.**
Paribar niyojanko sandarbhama prachar ra prasar (Publicity and broadcasting in the context of family planning). In Niyojan, 3(1), 2030 (1973-74), 6-8. Nepali.

The articles discuss effective ways of conducting family planning campaigns in Nepal. It also deals with the duties of field workers and advises them to be polite and convincing in approaching their clientele during campaign work.

127. **PARAJULI, Mukunda**
Regional planning and mass communication strategy. In UNESCO bulletin, 6(3), 1974. 29-37.

This working paper presented at the Workshop-Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu in the Spring of 1974, discusses the role of mass media in the process of Nepal's national development. The author suggests that communication strategy should focus on regional developmental plans. Extension of radio services is recommended.

128. **POKHREL, G.P.**
Coordination between mass media and development plans. In UNESCO bulletin, 6(3), 1974, 33-37.

This working paper presented at the Workshop-Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu in Spring 1974, discusses the role of media in creating development awareness in the masses. The difficulty of judging the effectiveness of media of mass communication lies in the lack of feedback and adequate information. Such problems of development communication are identified as lack of coordina-

tion between applied communication (health, family planning, education and agriculture) and national planning or communication planning and between plans and mass media. The author suggests a number of measures to gear the mass media into development.

129. **POKHREL, G.P.**
Panchayat leaders as effective channels for family planning communication. Kathmandu, 1972. 13p. mimeo.

This paper presented at the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Indian Ocean Regional Workshop on "Communication Leaders and Family Planning" held in Kathmandu, deals in the context of Nepal with the limitations of mass media and print media in bringing about attitudinal change in a traditional society. The author regards interpersonal contacts and group discussion as more practical and effective channels and therefore contends that members of **Panchayat** (village councils) at various levels can act as effective agents of change. Recommends that this potentiality of **Panchayat** members be taken into consideration, while giving them training.

130. **POUDYAL, Ram Raj**
Bhumisudhar safal parna patrakarko daitwa (The role of journalists in making land reforms a success). In **Yuga darpana. Kathmandu, Dept. of Broadcasting, 2029 (1972-73). p. 125-128. Nepali.**

The article discusses the importance of mass media in informing and educating the people about any plan launched by the government. Journalists, the author, contends, can play a meaningful role in making a success of a measure such as land reforms.

131. **REGMI, Krishna Raj**
Krishi prasar shiksha (Agricultural extension education). Kathmandu, Ministry of Agriculture, 2028 (1970-71). 40p. mimeo. Nepali.

This book deals with the theory and practice of agricultural extension in Nepal. The definition, philosophy and principles of agricultural extension work, its communication, extension education process and extension programme planning are discussed in some detail.

132. **STITT, Thomas**
Yubak krishakko hastapustak (Handbook for young farmers), by Thomas Stitt and Akhanda Dhauvadel. Kathmandu, Ministry of Education, 1971. 92p. bibl. mimeo. Nepali.

This manual for agriculture extension workers deals with methods and techniques in communicating with young farmers and discusses the role of the extension worker as an agent of change.

133. **TAYLOR, Daniel**
Population education for Nepal, by Daniel Taylor and Hem Hamal. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Centre, University of North Carolina, 1974. 81p.

This monograph reports the efforts to change the attitudes of Nepalese people towards family planning and related concepts. The book contains five chapters: (a) background information on Nepal and population education programme in Nepal; (b) work on the operational level of education; (c) programmes in population education for politicians and opinion makers; (d) population education for parents and (e) population education for children.

134. **WORKSHOP on Community Leaders and Family Planning Communication: final draft report. Kathmandu, 1972. 13p. mimeo. Nepali.**

The Workshop was organised by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Indian Ocean Region. The draft report identifies, in order of effectiveness, the channels of communication for family planning campaign in Nepal. Interpersonal communication including group discussion has been judged the most effective medium. The print media has been judged the least effective medium. The report also deals with some practical ways of making the use of media and their output effective and suitable to the Nepalese context.

XIII. COMMUNICATION TEACHING AND TRAINING

135. **JOURNALISM Curriculum Committee**
The department of mass communication. Kathmandu, n.d. 19p. mimeo.

This curriculum was prepared with the aim of starting a course on journalism in the only university, Tribhuvan University. The Curriculum Committee proposes to offer Diploma and Certificate level courses during the 1973-74 academic year. Objectives of the department, admission rules, courses of study and equipment needed to run the courses are the main features of the curriculum.

136. **ROPPA, G.M.**
Final report on a mass communication training and fact-finding mission to Nepal. Kathmandu, 1968. 26p. mimeo.

A report prepared by a UNESCO Consultant who had come to Nepal to conduct a training course on Mass Communication. As a follow-up of the training, the report discusses the question of developing Mass Communication in the country. It contains among other things the recommendation to set up a permanent training unit which might be developed into a School of Journalism.

137. **SEMINAR-cum-Training on Mass Communication,** Kathmandu, **1967**
Final report. Kathmandu, Dept. of Information, 1967. 11p. mimeo.

This report on a seminar which was the first of its kind to be held in Nepal, contains summaries of the talks delivered, the accounts of the visits and demonstrations made as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar. The recommendations include a comprehensive development plan on Mass Communication, widening the reach of information and raising the status of the profession of journalism.

138. **WORKSHOP-Seminar on mass communication brief report.** In **UNESCO bulletin, 6(3), 1974, 2-46.**

This is the report of the Workshop-Seminar which was held in Kathmandu under the auspices of the Ministry of Communication of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and UNESCO in Spring of 1974. Included in the report are: reports of study groups on the place of media in the development of Nepal, possible growth or changes in Nepalese media, Mass Communication and audience; and suggestions of the Seminar. The main suggestions include a survey of radio listeners and newspaper readers, the reduction or waiving of radio taxes, simplification of the language used in media, attracting talented people in the profession; and facilities for training.

XIV. MASS MEDIA IN FORMAL EDUCATION

139. **CLARK, W.R.**
School broadcasting in Nepal. In **Education development-Nepal. Kathmandu, 1970. 10p.**

This section of the Clark Report on the extension of the plan of operations of the joint educational project of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, UNESCO and UNICEF deals with the advantages of school broadcasting both for the teachers and the taught. Various processes involved in introducing such broadcast have also been dealt with.

140. **JOSEPH, A.J.**
Literacy: its role among communications media as an instrument of economic development. Kathmandu, m.p., 1967. 4p. mimeo.

This working paper presented at a Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu, examines the impact of books, newspapers, radio, cinema, etc. on a new society. It concludes that, for Nepal from now and for many years to come, the main medium of communication and of education will be the written word. Therefore, a literacy campaign must rate a very high priority.

141. **NEPAL.** National Education System Plan
Education through radio. In **National education system plan for 1971-76. Kathmandu, Ministry of Education, 1971. p. 34-35.**

This section of the plan briefly deals with the importance of school broadcasts and lays down the manner in which it could be introduced into Nepal. It is planned initially to introduce radio broadcasts for teaching better educational methods to teachers, to be followed by broadcasts suited to the needs of secondary school students.

142. **NON-FORMAL education in Nepal: a survey overview of education activities taking place outside the formal education system. Kathmandu, New Educational Reform Associates, 1974. 127p. mimeo.**

The survey embraces extension agencies and information delivery system as well as the media (radio, cinema, newspapers and magazines). Pages 55-63 of the survey describe the various media in some detail.

143. **PADHYE, N.R.**
History of literacy education in Nepal. In **UNESCO bulletin, 6(2), 1973, 9-12.**

The article deals with measures taken by the government in the field of literacy education from 1952 to 1971 when the new education plan was introduced. A section of the article under the sub-heading 'School Broadcasting' briefly mentions the use of radio in education. The feedback of the education programme, the author maintains, has been quite encouraging.

144. **RAJSHANDARI, Jayadhish**
School broadcasting and its importance in Nepal. In **UNESCO bulletin, 4(2), 1972, 23-25.**

The article reviews the existing educational broadcast in Nepal but discusses the desirability of starting school broadcasting in Nepal. Problems and prospects concerning school broadcasting have been briefly dealt with. A plan of the broadcast is also given.

145. **SHEFFIELD, Margaret**
School broadcasting in Nepal. In **UNESCO bulletin, 4(1), Nov 1971, 43-44.**

The article discusses the why, how and when of school broadcasting in Nepal. The assistance of the United Nations agencies in the introduction of this project is also briefly dealt with.

146. **SHEFFIELD, Margaret**
School broadcasting in Nepal — report, plan and recommendations. Kathmandu, 1972. 60p. mimeo.

The report prepared by a British School Broadcasting Adviser gives a five year plan for school broadcasting in Nepal with a 20 minutes a week programme to begin with. It includes also sample scripts and production techniques on school broadcasting. On the whole the report serves as a manual for those persons concerned with school broadcasting.

147. **SHEFFIELD, Margaret**
School broadcasting in Nepal — second report, revised plan and recommendations. Kathmandu, May 1973. 25p. mimeo.

This is the second annual report of the Colombo Plan School Broadcasting Adviser to Nepal covering the period June 1972 to May 1973. It reviews the educational broadcast activities including school broadcasting during the year. Recommendations include — continued government finance for school broadcasting; increased output of school broadcasting programmes; and revised plan for school broadcasting for the next three years.

148. **SHEFFIELD, Margaret**
School broadcasting; preliminary report. Kathmandu, 1971. 20p.

Prepared by a British School Broadcasting Adviser, the report recommends the introduction of school broadcasting in the secondary schools in three subject areas: Social Studies, General Science and Language. It is also suggested that a programme for teachers be started in order to train them in the use of school broadcasts before the transmission to schools begins.

149. **UPRETY, Dilli Raj**
Siksha vikasma sarvajanik sanchar sadhanko mahatwa (Importance of mass communication media in education development). Kathmandu, 1967. 6p. mimeo. Nepali.

This paper presented at a Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu, discusses the means of Mass Communication adopted in Nepal in education extension. Filmstrips, slides, radio programmes are some of the means used. It concludes that the use of radio for education is the most effective medium in Nepalese context.

150. **HAMAL, Hem**
Radio ads (A Study of radio commercials). Kathmandu, FP/MCH Project, 1974. 7p. mimeo.

This study of commercial advertisements over Radio Nepal for a period of two weeks, mainly describes the types and quality of the radio advertisements.

XV. GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION

151. **BANSKOTA, Narayan Prasad**
Soochana bibhag ra yasko karya (Department of Information and its works). Kathmandu, 1967. 4p. mimeo. Nepali.

This paper presented at a Training Seminar on Mass Communication held in Kathmandu, discusses the aims and objectives of the Department of Information of His Majesty's

Government of Nepal, and activities and programmes designed to realise the aims. The Department mainly uses two channels — audio visuals (films, photos, slides and posters) and prints (books, magazines and pamphlets) in reaching its target.

152. **NEPAL.** National Planning Commission
Publicity and broadcasting. In **Fourth Plan (1970-1975). Kathmandu, 1972. p. 268-269. English and Nepali.**

This section of Nepal's Fourth Plan for economic development outlines the targets and outlay in the publicity and broadcasting sector. The media covered are radio, films, printing press and information.

153. **NEPAL.** National Planning Council
Prachar (Publicity). In **Tribarsiya Yojana, 2019-22 (Three year plan, 1962/63-1965/66). p. 132-134. Nepali.**

This chapter on the basic document of Nepal's Second Plan for economic development deals with communication media outlining the projects to be undertaken during the plan period as well as the expenditure involved in carrying them out. The media covered are — radio, films, posters and booklets.

154. **NEPAL.** National Planning Council
Prachar, prasar ra samskriti vikas (Development of publicity, broadcasting and culture). In **Tesro yojana, 2022-2027 (Third plan, 1965/66-1969/70). p. 139-141. Nepali.**

By the Third Plan period a separate Ministry was created in Nepal to look after communication media and cultural development. This section of the document deals with the programme of the Ministry during the plan period. Expansion of information centres and community radio listening centres have been given due stress in this plan.

XVI. SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF THE MEDIA

155. **KARKI, Gobardhan Bahadur**
Nepali janamat ra Panchayat (Nepalese public opinion and Panchayat). In **Panchayat parichaya, v. 2. Kathmandu, Ministry of Home Panchayat, 1967. p. 129-133. Nepali.**

This evaluation of the measures taken in Nepal after the introduction of the Panchayat System, is based on the reports of a fact-finding team which covered the country. The measures are said to have reflected the popular aspirations of the people.

156. **RAJBHANDARY, Bharat Lall**
Mass communication for social awakening. In **Partners for progress. Kathmandu, Savitri Dev 1971. p. 246-251.**

The article discusses the role of media of Mass Communication in bringing about necessary changes in the "thinking, feeling and working" in Nepal. The author suggests that a nation-wide radio listeners' survey be conducted and inexpensive radio sets be made available. Because of the low rate of literacy, the press is not very effective. In the meantime, film media should be exploited until the country is able to introduce television.

157. **RANA, Pashupati S.J.B.**
Democracy and public opinion. In **Nepal review, 1(11), Sep 1969, 485-490.**

This is the text of a talk at a symposium organised by the Tribhuvan University Student's Union. The author analyses the changes in public opinion that have taken place in Nepal. According to him, Nepal is moving towards a watershed in the history of public opinion, and the government is faced with the challenge of working out ways and means of giving the growing public opinion a growing chance of participation in national thinking.

158. **SHARMA, Janardan R.**
Political participation and development. In **The Nepalese perspective, 9(7), 1974, 83-88.**

A section of the article deals with the importance of mass media in the creation and promotion of such values as are essential for the success of the transition through which Nepal is passing.

XVII. MASS COMMUNICATION PERIODICALS

159. **JHANKAR**
1952— monthly. Kathmandu, Dept. of Broadcasting. Nepali.

The journal mainly contains programmes of Radio Nepal. Some of the broadcast materials are reprinted.

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Amic

Amic is a non-profit mass communication institution serving Asia from its headquarters in Singapore. It is jointly sponsored by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, an independent foundation in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Singapore. Amic is one of several regional documentation centres around the world which, with the encouragement of Unesco, are working to promote the dissemination of information pertaining to mass communication. In addition, Amic also acts as an independent foundation charged with the responsibility of raising the standards of teaching, training, research and practice of mass communication in the region. It meets this responsibility by convening conferences and seminars, by organising refresher courses, by offering consultancy services and through a publication programme, which includes a newsletter, Media Asia, monographs, occasional papers, bibliographies, etc. Its policies and programmes are determined by its general membership on the advice of an elected Committee and the Secretariat.